No. 14,658.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1900-FOURTEEN PAGES.

Recess was then taken.

TWO CENTS.

FOR HOME DEFENSE

Oueen Calls Out Her Old Soldiers.

SERVICES REQUIRED FOR A YEAR

Roberts is Thirty Miles East of Jacobsdal.

THE ROAD TO KIMBERLEY IS OPEN

Buller Forces the Boers to North

Side of Tugela.

HART CROSSES IN PURSUIT

LONDON, February 20.-The queen, through her private secretary, Sir Arthur John Bigge, has sent the following letter to the commander-in-chief of the forces Field Marshal Lord Woiseley:

OSBORNE, Feb. 17. My Dear Lord Wolseley: As so large a proportion of the army is now in South Africa, the queen fully realizes that necessary measures must be adopted for home defense. Her majesty is advised that it would be possible to raise for a year an efficient force from her old soldiers who have already served as officers, non-commissioned officers or privates, and, confi-dent in their devotion to the country and loyalty to her throne, the queen appeals to them to serve her once more in place of those who for a time, side by side with the peoples of her colonies, are nobly resisting the invasion of her South African possessions. Her majesty has signified her pleasure that these battalions shall be des-ignated the Royal Reserve Battalions of ARTHUR BIGGE.

ROAD TO KIMBERLEY IS OPEN.

Methuen to Proceed Thither With Re-inforcements and Supplies.

LONDON, February 20, 2:56 p.m.-The war office has issued a dispatch from Lord Roberts, the main importance of which is the fact that it is dated Paardeberg, 7:05 p.m., Monday. Paardeberg is thirty miles east of Jacobsdal. The dispatch announces that the railroad to Kimberley is open and that General Methuen will proceed there with reinforcements forthwith, and that large supplies will be forwarded to the

RETREATING BEFORE BULLER.

Boers Abandon Colenso and Are Pursued by Gen. Hart. LONDON, February 20.-The following dispatch has been received at the war office from General Buller:

"Tuesday, February 20, 4:10 p.m. "The Fusilier Brigade yesterday took Hlangwana Hill, the right of the enemy's position and commanding Colenso, the rest of the force advancing toward the Tugela This morning the enemy had withdrawn all the troops to the north side of the Tugela and had practically evacuated Colenso.

"Today General Hart occupied Colens after a very slight resistance by a weak rear guard, and we hold the line of the Tugela on the south side from Colenso to Eagle's Nest. The enemy seem to be in full retreat and apparently are only holding the position they occupy across the Colenso-Ladysmith railway, where it is close to the angle of the Tugela, with a weak rear guard. Hart's advance guard is

"Our casualties yesterday and today have I hope, been but few.

AWAITING NEWS OF CRONJE. Rumor in London That His Force is

Surrounded. LONDON, February 20.-Unofficially, it is rumored that Gen. Kitchener has brough Cronje to a standstill and has engaged him, and, it is added, the war office now is only awaiting the result of the battle. This, however, though plausible, may be premature. In any case, the confident hope that Gen. Cronje has been cut off from Bloemfontein continues to prevail in London, especially in view of detailed dis patches saying that the Free Staters, when they saw the extent of the British forces.

were in favor of surrendering.

The first train to Kimberley left Cape Town last night, and the neighborhood of the famous siege seems thoroughly cleared of Boers

The Westminster Gazette's military critic The Westminster Gazette's military critic says he believes the Boers have started northward in Natal and will raise the slege of Ladysmith and reinforce Gen. Cronje. But this must be regarded as rather optimistic, at any rate, until Gen. Buller has developed the Boers' second line of defense, which, on every attempt to reach Ladysmith, has proven impregnable.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg dated Monday, February 19, says all is quiet in Zuiuland and the Boers' main bodies are reported to be retiring upon Dundee and

zuriand and the Boers' main bodies are reported to be retiring upon Dundee and Helpmakaar, leaving small forces and two pleces of artillery at each magistracy.

According to a special dispatch from Tarkastad, a refugee who has arrived there says the Boers are 6,000 strong at Stormberg, but that at Burghersdorp they have only a small town guard.

Gen. Buller's Casualties.

LONDON, February 20.-The casualtie among Buller's forces in the fighting at Hussar Hill, Monte Christo Hill and other places from February 15 to February 18 were: Killed, Capt. T. H. Burney and thir-teen men; wounded, six officers and 154

The Queen Announces Good News. LONDON, February 20.-The queen, prior to leaving Osborne House this morning on her return to Windsor, inspected the Battalion of the Lincolnshire militia. Her majesty announced with a gratified smile that good news had been received this morning from the seat of war. Another ac-

DELIGHTED TO SEE FRENCH.

People of Kimberley Give Troops

Warm Reception. MODDER RIVER, Monday, February 19 -Although the rapid march of Gen. French's division was marked by a number of conflicts, his actual entry into Kimberle was unopposed. When the British were still eight miles off the signaling corps intercepted a heliograph message from the beleaguered garrison to Modder river, saying: "The Boers are shelling the town."

The advancing column replied: "This is
General French coming to the relief of

Kimberley."

The garrison was incredulous and thought the message was a Boer ruse and flashed the query, "What regiment are you?"

The reply satisfied the defenders of Kimberley that the anxiously awaited succorwas at hand, and a few hours later Gen. French at the head of a column made a triumphant entry into the place, the people surrounding the troops and intermingling with them, cheering wildly, grasping the soldlers' hands, waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs and exhibiting in a hundred ways the intensity of their joy. The inhabitants had been on short rations for some time, eating horseflesh and living in burrows under heaps of mine refuse. Diminishing rations were served out daily at 11 o'clock, in the market square, under the shell fire of the enemy, whose guns opened on the square whenever the inhabitants assembled. No horse food was left.

Throughout the siege Cecil Rhodes provided the natives with work and food, and thus kept them quiet.

The miles of convoy bearing provisions for the relief column and the town, slowly winding its way across the plaim in the direction of Kimberley, was the gladdest sight which greeted the eyes of the besieged for four months.

Gen. French's march was so rapid and the heat was so intense that many of his horses died of exhaustion.

At the crossing of the Modder river the Boers bolted, leaving their tents, guns, oxen, wagons and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the British. Moving northward, the Boers again attempted to stem the advance, but Gen. French turned their flank and reached his goal with insignificant losses—seven men killed and thirty-five wounded during three days, from Wednesday, February 14, to Friday, February 16. After a night's rest at Kimberley, Gen. French's column pursued the Boers to Brontveid, surrounded the copjes on which they were posted and shelied them till nightfall, when the Boers fied, leaving many dead.

Gen. Cronje left a gun, his tents, food and clothes at Magersfontein. Kimberley."

The garrison was incredulous and tho

leaving many dead.

Gen. Cronje left a gun, his tents, food and clothes at Magersfontein.

FRENCH'S LIST OF CASUALTIES.

foung Men of Prominence Among the Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, February 20.—The war office announces the following casualties among officers during the relief of Kimberley: Killed-Lieut. A. B. Hesketh, 16th Laners; Lieut. the Hon. W. McClintock Bunbury, 2d Dragoons.

Wounded-Capt. E. R. Gordon and Lieut P. F. Brassey, 9th Lancers; Capt. G. B. Tuson, 16th Lancers; Lieuts. R. I. Fordyce

Tuson, 16th Lancers; Lieuts. R. I. Fordyce and W. Long, 2d Dragoons; Lieut. H. M. Durand, on Lancers.

The list of casualties again demonstrates the fact that a number of mere boys are serving in South Africa. Lieut. the Hon. W. McClintock-Bunbury was the eldest son and heir of Lord Rathdonnell. He was born September 15, 1878.

Lieut H. M. Durand was born in 1876. He is the heir of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British minister at Teheran, Persia. Lieut. W. Long was born in 1879. He is the heir of Right Hon. Walter Long, president of the board of agriculture.

TO TRY GUERRILLA FOR MURDER. Military Commission Will Meet at

Calamba Tomorrow. MANILA, February 20, 5:55 p.m .-- A milimission meets at Calamba tomorrow to try a Filipino member of the guerrilla band which attacked a squad of Americans February 2, killing a corporal. The charges are murder and assault with intent to kill. The case is important as rillas as bandits. It is supposed that onwhich has hitherto deterred American authorities from adopting this policy is that the insurgents have mor than fifty American prisoners, and may re taliate, although a few of them were cap

WILL COUNT THE BALLOTS TODAY. Merrick-Darr Electon Contest Will Soon Be Settled.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Md., Febuary 20.-Clerk James Bell of the Prince George's county circuit court brought to Annapolis this morning seventeen ballo boxes, containing the ballots cast at the last election in that county. The house committee on elections will begin to count the ballots this evening, in order to deter mine whether Merrick (rep.) or Darr (dem.) was elected to the house of delegates. Inci-dentally it is hoped by the democrats that the recount will show that certain demo-crats who were candidates for county offices have a majority of the votes cast, in which case they will take further action to secure the places they claim.

Tomorrow Cov. Smith will send the ap-

pointments for state offices for the next two years to the senate for action. The pressure today for places is greater than ever, and the governor remained at the mansion in order to escape the crowd which filled all parts of the state house. He declined to see applicants for office and some who were late in filing their applica-tions were indignant at his action and left Annapolis in disgust.

SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY.

Dr. Strong Refers to the Great Growth of the Mormon Church The suppression of polygamy was further onsidered today by the House committee

on judiciary. Dr. Josiah Strong and Rev. Wm. R. Car bell, a missionary of long service in Utah. spoke in advocacy of federal legislation, while a large delegation of ladies interest ed in the movement were present. Dr Strong stated that while the Mormons were Strong stated that while the Mormons were only one-fifteenth the number of the Pres-byterians, north, the Methodists and Congregationists, yet in a stated period they had increased more than all three combined. Dr. Strong also said that if the government did not act it was not unlikely that Joseph Smith's prophecy that every state west of the Mississippi river would be brought under Mormon influence would be fulfilled.

Mr. Grosvenor Remains.

The resignation of Daniel A. Grosvenis deputy auditor for the Navy Departnent was not accepted by the Treasury Department, and Mr. Grosvenor will re-main in his present position. The differ-ences between Mr. Grosvenor and Auditor Morris have been settled.

Death of Leander McCormick. CHICAGO, February 20.-Leander J. Mc Cormick, member of the famous harveste nachinery firm, and founder of the Leander McCormick observatory of the University of Virginia, died of pneumonia at the Vir-ginia Hotel today.

Senator Lodge's Mother Dead. Mrs. Annie E. Lodge, mother of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, died at her Beacon street home, in Boston, yesterday. She was seventy-nine years old. Her death was due to heart disease.

MADE NO INQUIRY

Senator Clark Believed Reports of Bribery Were Untrue.

HAD NO CONFIDENCE IN THEIR AUTHORS

Cross-Examined by the Senate Committee.

FRANK CORBETT'S DENIALS

When the Senate committee on elections resumed its sitting today the cross-exami nation of Senator Clark was continued by Mr. Campbell. The first inquiry related to the memorandum of expenses supplied yes terday by the senator. He said he had prepared this statement from the books of his bank. He had not only destroyed his checks, but also the check stubs, but was confident that the showing made was correct. He had destroyed the checks in this instance as he was in the habit of do-

ing about every six months, and not because he felt there was any especial reason for getting rid of them at this time. In reply to questions, Mr. Clark said, so far as he knew, the committee acting in his behalf in the campaign had not filed any statement of expenditures, as required by the Montana election law. He had by the Montana election law. He had made none. He had not considered himself a candidate when the members of the legislature were elected. Money supplied by him later was for the purpose of paying expenses already incurred and not as a senatorial candidate.

"Where did your son get the \$20,000 he paid during the session of the legislature?"

paid during the session of the legislature?"
"I presume he checked on his own account, but I don't know."
"What explanation did Mr. Wellcome

nake when he made his demand upon you make when he made his demand upon you for \$15,000?"

"He said, as well as I remember, that he had drawn upon his own account. He will, however, be able to tell you about that. I required no detailed statement from him, feeling confident the expenditure was made in a legitimate way."

Did Not Ask About Reports. Asked about the reports that his son had bought a large amount of property from State Senator Warren, Mr. Clark said he had made no inquiry of him, because he was thoroughly convinced that the reports

were untrue. "I asked neither him nor Wellcome nor

"I asked neither him nor Wellcome nor Bickford nor Davidson nor Steele nor any of these men in regard to any of the reports of bribery, because I was sure they were absolutely false," he said. "The charges were made by men in whom I had no confidence, and they went into one ear and out of the other."

His son was, he said, in the habit of conducting his own business affairs without consulting him, and as for the charges of bribery in connection with the transaction, he did not believe them; hence he had made no inquiry and did not know that the \$7,000 paid for this property had come out of any of the money furnished by him in connection with the campaign.

Dr. Ector's Letters.

Dr. Ector's Letters.

Referring to one of Dr. Ector's letters concerning Representative Woods, Mr. Clark said that he understood that Mr. Woods was a good-natured man and liable to be influenced by those who saw him first He did not believe that he was seeking or would take a bribe. He believed, however, would take a bribe. He believed, however, that Dr. Ector himself was intimating that he wanted pecuniary remuneration for himself. He said, however, that he had merely glanced the letter over and passed it to Mr. Bickford.

This latter remark aroused the interest of Senator Hoar, who asked a number of questions showing incredulity in the matter but Mr. Clark insisted that he did not

er, but Mr. Clark insisted that he did not know Mr. Ector, and that he had given very little attention to the letter, notwith-standing it related to the vote of a member

of the legislature. of the legislature.

Mr. Campbell asked Mr. Clark about the purchase of ex-Senator Powers' stock in the Fergus County Bank, in which State Senator Hobson, chairman of the republican caucus of the Montana legislature, is

his election as senator that Senator Powers was incensed at Hobson for voting for him (Clark), and had told Hobson that he must ind a purchaser for his (Powers') stock, of which he owned 460 shares. The senator said he had investigated the matter, finding the stock to be dividend-paying, and had told Mr. Powers that he would take it, protold Mr. Powers that he would take it, provided it was offered at par. This offer was made later, after he had gone to Europe, and Mr. Johnson, cashier of the Clark Bro.'s bank had consummated the trade, paying \$46,000 for the stock on his account. Mr. Clark also testified concerning the loan of \$25,000 made by him to the Ross Dyer Mercantile Company, but said, so far as he knew, this firm had no connection with State Senator Hanna.

Wanted to See Clark's Account. At this juncture Mr. Campbell asked Mr Clark to submit his account books, showing his expenditures since the beginning of the

ampaign in Montana. Mr. Faulkner objected. He said Mr. Clark had made a showing of all his political ex-penditures, and that he was not bound to expose his personal and business expendi-

expose his personal and business tures.

The question was raised in connection with a correction made by Mr. Clark of his testimony of yesterday concerning the date of his presentation of \$5,000 to State Representative Day. He said that instead of doing this on February 1 he nad done it on March 1. The prosecution contended that if one mistake had been made others were likely to have been.

Campbell said that all the prosecu-Mr. Campbell said that all the prosecu-tion asked was that the committee or some one appointed by the committee should have the opportunity of examining the books. The prosecution had no desire to pry into his private accounts or to be pres-ent at the examination.

Denial by Frank Corbett.

No decision was reached at the time and Senator Clark was temporarily excused to permit Mr. Frank Corbett to be heard conerning incidents growing out of his visit to Helena on a special train in connection with C. W. Clark and Mr. Whitemore on August 5 last. He said he had not at that time known Dr. Treacey, never having beer introduced to him until early in November f last year. Senator Turley asked why it had bee

necessary to take a special train to Helena on August 5 in connection with the Well-come disbarment case. "Could not the busi-ness of conferring with the Helena attorcome disbarment case. "Could not the business of conferring with the Helena attorneys have been transacted over the telephone?" he asked.

Mr. Corbett replied that in consultations concerning this case the telephone wires had never been used. Information had come to him that Wellcome's Helena attorney had said he did not mean to file an answer. He had told Charley Clark that the matter was a serious and important one and should be attended to.

"The trip was made for that purpose," said Mr. Corbett, "and the idea that I had anything to do with bribing the supreme court is simply insane."

He declared he had received no message from J. S. M. Neill to come to Helena because of the possibility of "doing business with the supreme court," and explained at length a mortgage held by him for Mr. Clark against Mr. Neill.

Senator Faulkner asked: "Having read Justice Pigott's testimony, have you any

correction to make of your statement for-merly given to this committee?"
"I have not," replied the witness; "my statement is here with Judge Pigott's and will have to stand."

The Accounts Examined. When the committee met in the after-noon Senator Clark resumed the stand. He solved the problem as to the requirement that he should produce his bank record by exhibiting the record for the first half of March, 1899, which showed the transfer of \$5,000 to Representative Day. The other expenditures shown by the statement were not read, but the members of the committee were permitted to look over the document. The record showed that the \$5,000 was paid with two certificates of deposit.

MR. ROOT'S STATEMENT

Explains the Bill to Increase Efficiency of the Military Establishment.

Justice to Chiefs of Staff Corps-Proposed Increase and Reorganization of the Artillery Arm.

In a communication to the chairmen of the committees on military affairs Secretary Root makes an explanatory statement n regard to the War Department bill "to increase the efficiency of the military es-tablishment of the United States," which oill, he says, is designed to correct some recognized defects of the present system and to increase the artillery branch of the ervice. He says that the bill provides:

"First. For a proportion of the promotions in the ine by selections, so that spe cially meritorious and gallant services of officers during war and otherwise may be ecognized and their services be made available in higher grades. "Second. To provide officers for duty in

"Second. To provide officers for duty in the adjutant general's department and inspector general's department by detail, and a system of rotation which will gradually educate a number of selected officers in the duties of all branches of the service. This will in time provide a considerable body of officers capable of exercising command and performing the higher duty of chiefs of staff during war.

"Third. Provision is made for filling future vacancles in the quartermaster's department, the ordinance department, and the signal corps by detail from the line and for rotation in duties between line and staff, but not to the same extent as with those officers selected for duties in the adjutant general's department.

Justice to Chiefs of Staff Corps.

Justice to Chiefs of Staff Corps.

Fourth. The bill provides for detailing chiefs of staff corps and departments from the army at large, for terms of four years, and authorizes the President within his dis cretion to retire any of the present chiefs cretion to retire any of the present chiefs holding permanent appointments. As officers now holding commissions in the staff corps and department have lost their rank in the line and will be deprived of all opportunity of reaching a grade above colonel, in order to put them on a footing equivalent to that of line officers, provision is made for retirement with increased rank of such of these officers as may be selected as chiefs of staff corps or departments.

Artillery Corps. "Fifth. The bill discontinues the present regimental organization of artillery and es tablishes this arm of the service as the corps of artillery, consisting of two distinct branches, the field artillery and the coast artillery. A gradual increase of this arm is provided, so that at the expiration of five years there will be authorized a total of not quite 18,000 men. It is not seen how the expensive seacoast equipment can e cared for by a smaller number than recommended. The increase is not quite so arge as has been heretofore recommended, but it is believed that this will meet the requirements in the immediate future. It is the design of this bill to provide for im-provements in organization irrespective of such action as Congress may hereafter see fit to take regarding the size of the army, and section 16 accordingly provides that the increase in the artillery force shall not cause the number of enlisted men in the regular army at any time to exceed the number which now is or may hereafter he

number which now is or may hereafter be allowed by law.
"The total number now in the artillery The total number now in the artillery arm of the service is about 11,000. The total number under this bill would ultimately be not quite 18,000. The increase of about 6,500 to be made in five years would be about 1,300 a year, but under the provision prohibiting the increase of the army above the aggregate allowed by Congress the addition of 1,300 during the current year would be taken from the other arms of the service, either by transfer or by enlisting in the artillery instead of enlisting in the infantry, cavalry, etc., and in subsequent years the additions to the artillery would in like manner merely affect the proportions of troops allotted to the different arms of the service to make up the ag and the different arms of the service to make up the aggregate number allowed by Congress.

"The final paragraph of the bill provides for regimental chaplains instead of the present force of chaplains, assignable to either regiments or post."

ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

coretary Root Appoints a Board to Consider Its Establishment. By direction of the Secretary of War, poard of officers to consist of Brig. Gen William Ludlow, Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck 7th Artillery, and Lieut. Col. William H Carter, assistant adjutant general U. S. A., has been appointed to meet at the War Department on Monday, February 26, at 10 lock, for the purpose of considering reg ulations with a view to the establishment a war college for the army.

DECLARED A NUISANGE.

Bill Prohibiting Bone or Fertilizing Factories in the District.

Mr. White has introduced a bill in the House, by request (H. R. 8969), providing that it shall be unlawful for any bone fac ory or fertilizing factory to operate a plan for rendering dead horses or other animals n the District of Columbia. Any plant used for such purposes is declared a nuisance, and a penalty of \$500 fine each week shall be imposed upon each plant in operation on and after twelve months from the passage of this act, and the Commissioners are authorized to collect such fines by such process as used in collecting other fines in the District of Columbia.

Col. Edwards' New Duties. Lieut. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, 47th Volunteer Infantry (captain, 10th Infantry),

who was on the staff of General Lawton time of his death at San Mateo, P. I., and who accompanied the general's remains to this city, has been appointed chief of the division of customs and insular affairs of the War Department. This office has been filled by Mr. Speel since the detachment, several menths ago, of Capt. John J. Pershing of the 10th Cavairy, who is now on duty in the Philippines.

Naval Orders Lieut. M. M. Taylor has been detached rom navy yard, Washington, and ordered o the Asiatic station. Lieut. W. H. Allderdice from the Dolphin

and granted sick leave for three months.
Lieut. B. F. Hutchison from the Independence home on waiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon Karl Ohnesorg ordered to temporary duty at Naval Academy.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Matters Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting Today.

ADVERSE DECISION ON A CLAIM

New Southern Man Spoken of for Commissioner.

TODAY'S NOMINATIONS

Secretaries Gage, Long and Wilson were absent from the cabinet meeting today each being away from the city. The cabinet, however, took up a number of matters The proposed amendments to the army re organization bill were submitted by Secre tary Root, who explained the various feat ures, pointing out what he regarded a necessary changes in the existing law. It was stated that the members of the cabine present approved the amendments. The President has already given his approval and it is felt in administration circles that the bill will become law.

Against a Spanish Claim.

The cabit et reached a decision upon claim made by the Spanish government. After the ratification of the treaty of peace the Spanish governor general of the Philip pines sold a railroad in the Island of Luzot which had belonged to the government which had belonged to the government. Gen. Otis, when he took charge, refused to sanction the sale, claiming that under the treaty with Spain the railroad became the property of the United States. The Spanish government appealed from this and submitted a claim for payment of the value of the road. Attorney General Griggs held, and the cabinet approved his opinion, that the railroad became the property of the United States under the treaty with Spain—that is, all the property actually used for the operation of the road. All supplies and property held in reserve, and not used in the construction and operation of the road, went back to Spain. The Spanish government will have to abide by the decision, which is final.

inal.

It is understood that there was also some discussion of political questions which have

discussion of political questions which have arisen. Judge Taft, the head of the new Philip-pine commission, talked with the President for a few minutes just before Secretary Root left.

Philippine Commission Gossip. The name of another prominent southern man was today added to the list of those before the President for appointment or the new Philippine commission. He is Col. A. A. Wiley of Montgomery, Ala., and it is said that he is one of the strongest men vementioned. Col. Wiley was lieutenant colonel of a volunteer regiment from Alabama in the Spanish-American war. He is one of the ablest democrats in Montgomery, and It has been thought he would succeed Ren resentative Stallings in case the latter is elected governor of Alabama. He may mak a fight for Congress independent of whethe Mr. Stallings remains in the field for gov

ernor.

Col. Wiley is said to believe in expansion.

He is wealthy, and would accept a position on such a commission as that going to the Philippines. He is the general counsel in Alabama of the Plant system of railroads and steambline.

And steamships.

Col. Wiley's name was presented to the President by Representatives Bankhead, Clayton and Taylor. The President said he would give consideration to the matter.

Approve the French Treaty. Senator Cullom introduced a number business men to the President. They hall from different states, and being in Washington on business, desired to express their satisfaction with the reciprocity treaty negotiated with France. They went further and gave their approval to reciprocity in general, thanking the President for his position on this subject. In the party were Messrs. French of Iowa, Farquhar of Pennsylvania, Austin of Illinois, Wiswonger of Ohio and J. Deering of Illinois.

Senator Frye talked with the President some time. The senator says that the republican steering committee of the Senate is of opinion that Congress will conclude its work early in June, but the senator negotiated with France. They went further

its work early in June, but the senato crecasts of early adjournment.

The President has made an engagement to receive Mrs. Daniel Manning and 68 delegates to the Daughters of the American The Last Presidential Reception.

The last presidential reception of the sea on will take place at the White House to norrow night from 9 to 11 o'clock. The as for the four card receptions which have been held, although cards will not be re been held, although cards will not be required. No cards have been sent out, and anybody who attends will shake the hands of the President and his wife. The introductions will be made by Col. Bingham and Major McCauley. The reception is unlike that of New Year day in that there is no precedence in the line up or reception of those who attend.

The same carriage arrangements for all receptions will govern for this.

Death Struggle in North Carolina. O. H. Dockery, who has been one of thos at the head of the republican party in North Carolina for years, was at the Execu tive Mansion. He is here contesting th seat held by John D. Bellamy of Wilming seat held by John D. Bellamy of Wilmington, representing the sixth district. According to the returns, Mr. Bellamy received 23,212 votes and Mr. Dockery 17,359. "I think I will be able to show the House that I received more votes than Mr. Bellamy," said Mr. Taft. "I never saw or heard of such intimidation of voters in my life as was carried on h my district. In Wilmington at least 100 of the best colored men of the city disappeared, and at least twenty. was carried on in my district. In Wilmington at least 100 of the best colored men of the city disappeared, and at least twenty-five of them have never been heard of since. Nearly all the counties of my district-known as the shoestring—lle along the South Carolina border. These counties were invaded by red shirt riders from South Carolina, sent over by Senator Tilliman, and thousands of republican voters were kept away from the polls by rank intimidation. "The attempt is to be made to repeat this when the state election is held in August next. At 'that time the suffrage qualification amendatory of the constitution is to be submitted to the people. If it is adopted there will no longer be a republican party in North Carolina. The democratic party will be established forever and thousands of voters will be disfranchised. The republicans will make the hardest fight of their history and hope to defeat the amendment. It is a life or death struggle with them. We are going to invite many prominent republicans to make speeches in the state during the summer."

publicans to make speeches in the state during the summer."

The election for state officers is held in August at the same time the constitutional amendment is submitted. Mr. Dockery favors fusion with the populists. He advocates the nomination of United States Senator Marion Butler for governor, and believes he will be the fusion candidate. A republican will be nominated for lieutenant governor, and if Senator Butler is afterward re-elected to the Senate will succeed him as governor.

Invited to Charleston. car T. Corson of Columbus, Ohio, presi tent of the National Educational A

tion, accompanied by Dr. Harris, United States commissioner of education, and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, ex-minister to Italy, and the manager of the George Peabody fund ous advertising in the daily press draws interest that is compounded daily.

day and invited the President to attend the national educational convention, to be held in Charleston, S. C., in July next. It is Mr. Corson's purpose to have one evening during the convention devoted to patriotic excreises, and he hoped to secure the President's consent to deliver an address on that occasion. One or two prominent southern r.en will also be invited to speak. Although the President could not make a positive engagement, owing to the uncertainty as to when Congress would adjourn, it is very probable that he will attend if he can do so without detriment to the public service.

Today's Nominations.

Today's Nominations.

The President today sent the following ominations to the Senate: William Vincent of Illinois, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Galena,

Navy-To be assistant paymaster: Ray

Navy—To be assistant paymaster: Ray Spear of Washington.

To be a colonel in the Marine Corps: Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Muse.

To be second lieutenant in the Marine Corps: Yandell Foote, California; Douglas C. McDougal, California; A. N. Brunzell, Idaho; C. T. Wescott, Jr., Maryland; Sidney W. Brewster, Michigan; T. E. Backstrom, Mississippi; Paul E. Chamberlain, Virginia; P. M. Rixey, Virginia.

War—U. S. V.—Major J. A. Buchanan, 15th Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, Porto Rico regiment.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES.

District Commissioners Send Them to Appropriations Committee. The House committee on appropriations

has received supplemental estimates from the District Commissioners on appropriations of the District of Columbia amounting to \$221,818. The items are as follows: For two new furnaces for the municipal building, \$1,500; for purchase of lots 22 and 23, square 182, for the enlargement of the playgrounds of the Sumner and Magruder schools, \$12,211. For the purchase of lot 143, in square 1282, for the enlargement of the playground of the Jefferson School. \$1,300; for purchase of lot 11, square 13, Brookland, for enlargement of the Brookland School, \$1,500; purchase of lot 12. square 80, for Grant School, \$7,832; purchase of lot 5, square 796, for the Giddings School, \$1,837; fence around Western High School. \$1,800; medical examination of pupils, \$19,000; for one eight-room school building in the northeast, \$12,000; for rebuilding in the northeast, \$12,000; for rebuilding the Lovejoy school building \$8,000; for one eight-room school building, southeast, \$8,000; for paving schoolhouse grounds, \$4,000; steam-heating plant for National Home for Destitute Colored Women and Children, \$2,500; for the Manual Training School divisions, for the first eight divisions, \$29,000; furniture and equipment of the Manual Training School, \$43,738.17; for one eight-room school building, Hills-School, \$1,837; fence around Western High of the Manual Training School, \$43,738.17; for one eight-room school building, Hillsdale, \$8,000; for one clerk for the assessor's office, \$1,600; for Tiber creek and New Jersey avenue intercepting sewer, \$25,000; damages to property in Arthur place caused by said sewer, \$18,000; house and furniture for a chemical engine in Tenleytown, \$7,000; for a house and furniture for a truck company in Columbia Heights, \$7,000.

PORTO RICAN BILL.

Its Friends Will Call a Caucus on the

The friends of the Porto Rican bill have finally decided to call a caucus on the measure. The intention is to have it meet tomorrow night. Forty or fifty members are now protesting that it is not properly a caucus matter and that they will not atcaucus matter and that they will not attend. Most of these are likely to yield unless the President backs them up. Among those counted on to stand out firmly against the bill are Dick and Bromwell of Ohio, McCall, Crumpacker, Littlefield, Lorimer, Hamilton, Weeks, Powers and Tompkins.

WANT MORE POWER.

Argument Made by Mr. Prouty of the Interestate Commerce Commission. The Senate committee on interstate comerce today heard Commissioners Prouty and Clements of the interstate commerce commission, in favor of the bill to give the

cailroad rates.

The principal argument was made Mr. Prouty. He said that the commission was now powerless. An order of the commission could be blocked and even if ap proved by the courts, it would take three years to inforce it through all the courts. The order of the commission should be effective at once to accomplish anything. He was questioned at some length by different members of the commi course of his statement he said that grain course of his statement he said that grain was now being carried from Chicago east at less than the published rates. The com-mission wanted power to adjust rates when complaints were made and found valid, and also authority to examine the books of the railroad companies.

THE WARDNER, IDAHO, TROUBLE.

Hearing of Witnesses by the Investigating Committee Begun. The hearing of witnesses in the investigation of alleged improper action by the United States military authorities at Wardner, Idaho, began today before the House committee on military affairs. The room was crowded, and among those pre Brigadier General Merriam and Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. Before beginning the hearing the committee adopted a form of procedure offered by Mr. Hay of Virginia, that the witnesses for the complainants be first heard, with opportunities

for response from the other side The first witness, A. A. Fraser, a lawyer The first witness, A. A. Fraser, a lawyer of Shoshone county, where the trouble occurred, testified that the civil courts were doing business at the time when martial law is said to have been in operation. Representative Lentz, who conducted the inquiry, explained that this was a groundwork for judging the need of martial law. Fred. C. Robertson, a lawyer of Spokane, told of visits to the scene of the riots, including what he termed the "bull pen," and gave a detailed description of the mines where the trouble occurred. He explained where the trouble occurred. He explains the friction growing out of the employment of non-union miners by the Bunker Himine, the gathering of 1,000 miners on Apr 29 and the destruction caused by the dynamiting of the Bunker Hill plant. Govern miting of the Bunker Hill plant. Governor Steunenberg proclaimed that a state of insurrection existed, and several men were arrested and put in the "bull pen." Mr. Robertson applied for writs of habeas corpus for the arrested nen, but the courts held that they would not interfere with the action of the governor, which, in effect, the witness said, was a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Robertson was continuing by Robertson was continuing his recital the committee adjourned until to-

Lively Conditions at Cape Town. Consul General Stowe at Cape Town reports to the State Department great ac tivity there in the way of trade, Cape Bay being crowded with vessels, as many as eighty or ninety at one time being counted. He urges American manufacturers to seiz He urges American manufacturers to seize the present opportunity to introduce their goods, saying that the goods of all sorts taken by the Boer army from the British colonies will have to be replaced. The con-sul general warns American manufacturers against accepting orders and holding them back in the fear of non-payment, as such action may seriously affect future business.

Star During Convention The Evening Star containing the full ac count of the session of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States for the week for 18 cents.

Debating the Porto Rico Tariff

bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North at Drayton, N. D., was passed.

Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) attempted to secure an agreement to take up the Nicaraguan canal bill. He asked unanimous consent

that it be taken up two weeks from today. Mr. Richardson asked if there was anything in the bill which recognized the existence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. "There is not," replied Mr. Hepburn The bill provides for absolute ownership.

ared to agree at this time to the consideration of the bill. "There is no objection on this side," ob-

Mr. Newlands' Remarks

Mr. Newlands said, in part:

"As the result of a humanitarian war insion of Cuba, in the unqualified possession called upon to act, and the questions are First, 'What duty and good morals require of us regarding these islands?' Second

secured."

As to Porto Rico, Mr. Newlands said that there existed no complications unless they were created by the mal-administration of Congress. Its area was small; its people could be easily absorbed; they were ready, willing and eager to share with us the benefits and the burthens of our government. Their industrial competition would not be serious, even though they were taken inside of the tariff wall.

Establishing a Precedent.

Doubtless the disposition of the dominanlands, 7,000 miles distant, of divers race speaking different languages, having ferent customs and ranging all the from absolute barbarism to semi-civi

It was evident therefore, so far as Porte dom of trade between that Island and the Union, such trade would not be long de-ferred, as, apart from the importance of the constitutional questions raised by a discriminating tariff, which doubtless would be only temporary, it was evident that both of the political parties of the

for otherwise each community discriminated against would regard itself as the vic-tim of prejudice or self interest.

The dominant party was desirous of pretim of prejudice or self interest.

The dominant party was desirous of preventing freedom of migration and free trade between this country and the Philippine Islands. This was the sentiment of the entire country. There was but one way to accomplish this under the Constitution, and that was to declare that they did not belong to the United States and that the sovereignty of the United States would be exercised in these islands for their pacification and the establishment of a stable government and the final establishment of independent self-government in the islands.

Duty, interest and constitutional obliga tions all pointed to this as the correct course with reference to the Philippines. As to Porto Rico, our duty was to immediately incorporate that island in the as a territory, with all its rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws of this country. Equality of right and equalthis country. Equality of right and equality of burthen would render them satisfied with our scheme of government and contented with a condition of tutelage which would ultimately lead to representation in the federal Union, while discrimination, inequality of right and inequality of burthen would create never-ending irritation and opposition that would render a peaceable condition of tutelage impossible.

ondition of tutelage impossible.

Mr. Newlands spoke for over two hours. He was liberally applauded when he con-cluded. Mr. Hopkins (III.), who is also a member of the ways and means commit-tee, then took the floor in support of the

An Issue of Paramount Important Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) followed Mr. New-

lands and said in part: "Under this bill the question is presented as to whether Porto Rico and the Philippines under the treaty of peace with States or whether they can be treated as territory and separate and distinct customs and internal revenue laws imposed there from what are levied, collected and paid in the United States. This issue is of para-

mount importance to the people of this country.

"The peace treaty was a great triumph for American diplomacy and American statesmanship. No self-respecting American, no lover of his country, ambitious for its future on land and sea, could for a moment think of the Philippines with their future possibilities being turned over to the grasping ambition and avarice of European nations who are today attempting to absorb the greater part of the Asiatic and oriental trade from America. Those islands became ours. The people approve the President's course and history will vindicate it. I believe the Constitution of the United States is broad enough and elastic enough to enable us to control the inhabitants of those islands and give them a larger liberty and a higher civilization than they have heretofore enjoyed without impairing in the least the integrity of our

FOR AND AGAINST

A BUSINESS AXIOM.

Money spent in continu-

TODAY'S SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE

Hawaiian Bill Taken Up in the Senate.

MANY MEASURES PASSED

Before the debate upon the Porto Rican ariff bill was resumed today the Senate

Mr. Cannon (Ill.), chairman of the appropriations committee, said he was not pre-

served Mr. Richardson.
Mr. Hepburn offered to make the date a
week from today, but Mr. Cannon still dis-

The House then went into committee of the whole, and Mr. Newlands (Nev.), a member of the ways and means committee, took the floor in opposition to the Porto Rican bill.

augurated not for conquest, but to free Cuba from Spain's oppression, the United States finds itself in the qualified possesof Porto Rico and in the disputed possession of the Philippines. All these islands are today under the military power of the United States government. Congress is now of us regarding these islands? Second, 'What self-interest prompts us to do? and third. 'What our constitutional power is re-garding these islands.' Every phase of ob-ligation, duty and right which could be presented to us by any conquest or cession of territory thus, he said, is presented to us in the three classes of acquisitions thus secured."

lower was to establish there a territoria form of government and to extend our Constitution and our laws to them. Their fear was that a precedent would be established controlling our action regarding the Philippines later on; such action, embracing not simply one island near our coast, easily governed, its people friendly and peaceful, but embracing an archipelago of 1,700 is-

commission, in favor of the bill to give the commission more power in the matter of religion rates. Rico was concerned, whatever present objections there might be upon the part of the dominant party to establishing free-

country were now on substantial agr ment that Porto Rico should become a p of the Union.
Mr. Newlands said, however, that the retrade, freedom of migration and equality of right and burthen must be established

ernment and the final establishment of i dependent self-government in the islands Duty to Porto Rico.